

A RESOLUTION BY

02-R-2104

COUNCILMEMBERS CEASAR C. MITCHELL

A RESOLUTION TO EXPRESS THE CITY COUNCIL'S SUPPORT OF THE ADOPTION BY THE ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT OF A POLICY THAT LIMITS WHEN HIGH SPEED PURSUITS MAY BE CONDUCTED; TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NON-CHASE PURSUIT POLICY; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

WHEREAS, in recent months death and severe injuries have occurred as a result of accidents arising out high speed pursuits conducted by law enforcement officials; and

WHEREAS, the City places the highest value on the preservation of life and the safety of its police officers and citizens and believes that the methods used to enforce laws should maximize the safety of all police officers and citizens; and

WHEREAS, the City of Atlanta Police Department has instituted a policy that limits high speed pursuits to three instances; (1) where the suspect possesses a deadly weapon or object when used offensively is likely to or actually results in serious bodily harm; (2) when the officer reasonably believes the suspect poses an immediate threat of physical violence to the officer or others; and (3) when there is probable cause to believe that the suspect has committed a crime involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical harm; and

WHEREAS, the City of Atlanta believes that the development of procedures to track suspects after the decision not to initiate a high-speed pursuit has been made is paramount to maintaining a proper image of vigilance; and

WHEREAS, it is the belief of the City Council that the adoption of this such policies maximizes the safety of all police officers and citizens, while balancing the need to effectively pursue potential criminals.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA as follows:

SECTION 1.

That the City Council of Atlanta expresses its full support of the adoption of the new pursuit policy by Atlanta Police Department and believes that the adoption of such a policy is in the best interest of law enforcement officials and citizens.


SECTION 2.

That the City Council of Atlanta strongly encourages the Atlanta Police Department to develop and implement non-chase pursuit procedures, by which a suspect may be effectively tracked after a decision not to initiate a high-speed pursuit.



ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT

WRITTEN DIRECTIVE

Type:		Effective Date:	Number:
Standard Operating Procedure		November 15, 2002	APD.SOP.4.11
Title:		Pages:	
Pursuit Policy		14	
Distribution:			
All sworn employees and communications personnel			
Approval Authority:		Cancellation:	
Chief Richard J. Pennington		APD.SOP.4.11 (Dated 6-8-99)	
Signature		Date Signed	
		11-13-02	

1. PURPOSE

To establish guidelines, based on state law and court decisions, for police officers that are in pursuit of motor vehicles within and outside the city limits of Atlanta.

2. POLICY

The Atlanta Police Department places the highest value upon the preservation of life and the safety of its police officers and citizens. The methods used to enforce laws should maximize the safety of all police officers and citizens.

It is the policy of the Atlanta Police Department that the decision to pursue a vehicle that refuses to voluntarily stop for "a motor vehicle which is used on official business by any person authorized to make arrests" must comply with the following state laws: 40-6-6, 40-8-90, 40-8-91, 40-8-94, and 17-4-20.

The maximum number of Atlanta Police Department vehicles that are allowed to directly participate in a vehicle pursuit is three.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 Primary (First) Pursuit Unit

It is the responsibility of the **primary pursuit unit** to provide his / her immediate supervisor with the totality of circumstances regarding the pursuit of a suspected felon in a vehicle, in order for the immediate supervisor to make an informed decision.

3.2 Secondary (Second) Pursuit Unit

It is the responsibility of the **secondary unit** to provide communication support of the primary unit. Typically, the secondary unit will give the direction and location of the vehicle pursuit.

3.3 Tertiary (Third) Pursuit Unit

It is the responsibility of the **tertiary unit** to provide support of the primary and secondary pursuit units when they enter another zone. Also, it is the responsibility of the tertiary unit to provide support of the primary and secondary pursuit units that originate from another jurisdiction.

3.4 Immediate Supervisor

The immediate supervisor of the primary pursuit unit will advise, via radio transmission, whether to continue the vehicle pursuit based on the available information or lack of information from the primary pursuit unit. If the vehicle pursuit is approved, the immediate supervisor will continue to monitor the radio transmissions and continually evaluate the need to continue the vehicle pursuit.

3.5 Watch Commander

The **watch commander** of the primary pursuit unit will assume overall command of the vehicle pursuit, if he / she is on-duty and operating on the same radio channel as the immediate supervisor and the primary pursuit unit.

3.6 Communications

3.6.1 The **radio dispatcher** will notify the zone watch commander and the Communications watch supervisor when there is a vehicle pursuit.

3.6.2 The **radio dispatcher** will control all radio transmissions while a vehicle pursuit is in progress.

3.6.3 The **Communications watch supervisor** will coordinate all Communications activities in support of the radio dispatcher, as well as coordinate with other zones and jurisdictions regarding the progress and status of the vehicle pursuit.

4. ACTION

The decision to pursue a vehicle that refuses to stop voluntarily for "a motor vehicle which is used on official business by any person authorized to make arrests" must comply with five state laws. The following two conditions must be met before a police officer can engage in a vehicle pursuit.

4.1 First, the vehicles of the primary and secondary pursuit units must comply with the three applicable state codes of Georgia regarding the equipment of law

enforcement vehicles. The codes are 40-8-90 (Use of flashing or revolving blue lights), 40-8-91 (Marking of official vehicles), and 40-8-94 (Sirens, whistles, and bells).

In addition, the driver of the authorized emergency vehicle must drive with due regard for the safety of all persons as described in 40-6-6 (Authorized emergency vehicles).

4.2 Second, the driver of the fleeing vehicle or a passenger in the fleeing vehicle must meet one of the three following standards set forth in state code 17-4-20 (Arrest without warrant).

1. "The suspect possesses a deadly weapon or any object, device, or instrument which, when used offensively against a person, is likely to or actually does result in serious bodily injury."
2. "When the officer reasonably believes that the suspect poses an immediate threat of physical violence to the officer or others."
3. "When there is probable cause to believe that the suspect has committed a crime involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical harm."

4.3 **Once the two required conditions exist**, other factors that need to be considered in order to initiate a vehicle pursuit or allow a vehicle pursuit to continue are:

1. The risk of the subject's conduct to innocent third parties.
2. The driving abilities of the police officer.
3. The performance capabilities of the police vehicle.
4. Weather conditions.
5. Roadway surface conditions.
6. The type of roadway and its contour.

4.4 All police officers actively or directly involved in a vehicle pursuit will utilize all of the following equipment:

1. siren
2. flashing blue lights
3. emergency flashers
4. headlights (day or night)

4.5 All police officers driving under emergency conditions will roll up the windows of their police vehicle to eliminate air turbulence and ensure the radio dispatcher understands all radio transmissions.

4.6 Primary Pursuit Unit

4.6.1 **Once the two required conditions exist** and a vehicle pursuit is initiated, the primary pursuit unit will immediately notify the radio dispatcher that a vehicle pursuit is underway and provide the following information.

1. The unit number of the primary pursuit unit.
2. Current location, direction of travel, and speed.
3. A description of the vehicle and an auto tag number.
4. The type of criminal offense.
5. The number and description of occupants.
6. Any information regarding weapons, threats, or hazards.

4.6.2 The immediate supervisor or watch commander must acknowledge he or she has received all pertinent information. In addition, the immediate supervisor or watch commander must give permission to continue the vehicle pursuit or terminate it. Failure to provide the above information is cause enough for the watch commander or immediate supervisor to order the termination of the vehicle pursuit.

4.6.3 If the primary pursuit unit does not receive a response from the watch commander or the immediate supervisor, the primary and secondary pursuit units will terminate the vehicle pursuit.

4.7 Secondary Pursuit Unit

4.7.1 All marked police vehicles in the vicinity of the vehicle pursuit and able to assist will make the radio dispatcher aware of their availability. The radio dispatcher, under the direction of the immediate supervisor or watch commander, will coordinate assistance.

4.7.2 **The secondary pursuit unit designated by the radio dispatcher or the immediate supervisor will be the only other police unit to engage in the vehicle pursuit, unless one of the following conditions exists:**

1. The primary or secondary pursuit unit does not believe that two units will be able to safely arrest the suspect(s). The immediate supervisor or watch commander must approve this request for an additional pursuit unit.

2. The primary pursuit unit is unable to continue and has informed the radio dispatcher and the secondary pursuit unit has assumed the role of the primary pursuit unit.
 3. The watch commander or immediate supervisor has authorized additional police vehicles to join the vehicle pursuit.
- 4.7.3 The officer in the primary pursuit unit will make radio transmissions during the vehicle pursuit, until the secondary unit is close enough to monitor the vehicle pursuit and assume the radio communications task. This will allow the primary unit to focus on driving.
- 4.8 Supervisors
- 4.8.1 After being notified of a vehicle pursuit, the watch commander or immediate supervisor will do the following:
1. Determine the location and the direction of travel.
 2. Determine the reason for the vehicle pursuit.
 3. Monitor radio transmissions regarding the vehicle pursuit and proceed in the direction of its progress in a non-emergency mode.
 4. Ensure that only the necessary units are involved in the vehicle pursuit.
 5. Ensure that air support has been requested.
 6. Ensure that other law enforcement agencies are being notified, if the vehicle pursuit is entering other jurisdictions.
 7. Ensure that the vehicle pursuit is terminated, if the pursuing units do not provide adequate information.
 8. Ensure that the vehicle pursuit is terminated, if the risk to police officers and citizens is too great.
- 4.8.2 The supervisor in the zone where the vehicle pursuit ends will proceed to the termination point and provide necessary supervision until the pursuing unit's supervisor arrives on the scene.
- 4.8.3 The pursuing unit's immediate supervisor will go to the scene of a concluded vehicle pursuit whenever a suspect is apprehended or when injuries, death, or property damage has occurred; and ensure that a pursuit form (APD 602) is completed by the unit initiating the vehicle pursuit.
- 4.8.4 Watch commanders and immediate supervisors are not authorized to join in a vehicle pursuit, unless they are the initiating unit or close enough to become the secondary unit. If a field supervisor engages in the vehicle pursuit, he or she will relinquish field command to the watch commander.

- 4.8.5 If the watch commander engages in a vehicle pursuit, he or she will yield the position of primary pursuit unit as soon as a marked unit can take over and the watch commander will move to the position of the secondary pursuit unit. If the watch commander is the secondary pursuit unit, he or she will yield the position of secondary pursuit unit as soon as a marked unit can take over and the watch commander will withdraw from the vehicle pursuit.

4.9 Entering Another Zone

- 4.9.1 When it is apparent that a vehicle pursuit will enter another zone, the watch commander or immediate supervisor of the originating zone will decide according to the information available whether to continue the vehicle pursuit.

If the vehicle pursuit is continued, the Communication watch supervisor will notify the second zone's watch commander that the vehicle pursuit is entering the zone. The supervisor in the originating zone **may request one additional marked unit**, from the zone that has been entered, to join in the vehicle pursuit. The radio dispatcher will continue to monitor radio transmissions on the originating zone's radio channel.

- 4.9.2 The watch commander of the secondary zone may advise one of his / her marked units to join the vehicle pursuit as a third pursuit unit. Once the third pursuit unit enters into the vehicle pursuit, he / she will be under the command of the primary pursuit unit's supervisor and will switch to the radio channel that the primary pursuit unit is on.
- 4.9.3 The third pursuit unit should communicate to the other two units any pertinent information about the geographic area in which the vehicle pursuit is taking place. The third pursuit unit will continue as part of the vehicle pursuit only while the vehicle pursuit is in their zone. Once the vehicle pursuit leaves the third pursuit unit's zone, he / she will terminate his / her pursuit. The third pursuit vehicle will then notify the originating zone's radio dispatcher of the return to service.

4.10 Field Units Not In Pursuit

Field units that are not in the vehicle pursuit are to monitor the location and the direction of travel of the two or three pursuit units. Field units may position themselves at strategic sites along the probable pursuit route or on parallel roadways, for response to any emergency that may develop. These field units will not engage in the vehicle pursuit, unless otherwise directed by a supervisor and may monitor the vehicle pursuit with a second radio, if available.

Field units not directly involved in a vehicle pursuit are not authorized to proceed to strategic sites or parallel roadways in an emergency mode (code 3).

4.11 Communications

4.11.1 The zone's radio dispatcher, with the assistance of the Communications watch supervisor, will:

1. Clear the radio channel of any unnecessary traffic.
2. Immediately notify the watch commander or immediate supervisor.
3. Remind the pursuit units to utilize all emergency equipment (i.e., siren, blue lights, emergency flashers, and headlights).
4. Obtain all pertinent information that is available.
5. Determine if the watch commander or immediate supervisor wants to continue the vehicle pursuit.
6. Immediately notify the Communications watch supervisor, if the vehicle pursuit is continuing.
7. Coordinate assistance under the direction of the Communications watch supervisor.
8. Receive and record all pertinent information on the vehicle pursuit.
9. Perform relevant record checks and motor vehicle checks.
10. Advise the pursuit units of any known or potential hazards in the path of the vehicle pursuit (i.e., accidents, street closures, etc.).

4.11.2 The Communications watch supervisor will:

1. Advise the watch commander or immediate supervisor which two units are involved in the vehicle pursuit.
2. Notify other zone radio dispatchers of the vehicle pursuit and advise them, if the vehicle pursuit enters their zone.
3. Monitor the vehicle pursuit until its conclusion.
4. Notify the air unit, if it is available. If not, contact the closest law enforcement agency with an air unit. Request assistance and an estimated time of arrival.
5. If the vehicle pursuit is likely to enter another zone, advise the second watch commander of all pertinent information. Request the second watch commander to designate a third pursuit unit to assist and advise the third pursuit unit to switch to the radio channel that the primary pursuit unit is on.
6. Have the secondary zone radio dispatcher inform the secondary zone officers that they may monitor the vehicle pursuit on their radio(s).

7. Notify the zone commander of the originating zone, if the situation warrants.
8. Provide pertinent information to other law enforcement jurisdictions (within or outside the city limits) that may become involved or be of assistance in the vehicle pursuit. Notify the Georgia State Patrol, if the vehicle pursuit leaves the local jurisdiction or enters an Interstate Highway.
9. Maintain a written record of all vehicle pursuits on the Communications Pursuit Data Log (Form 603). This information shall be forwarded to the zone commander, the Communications Section commander, the FOD commander, and the Training Section commander each day.
10. Determine if radio transmissions regarding the vehicle pursuit should be changed to ACIC, due to the amount of time that the zone radio frequency will be in use. If a switch to the ACIC radio channel is necessary, the Communications watch supervisor will advise the units involved in the vehicle pursuit of the change and continue to monitor the vehicle pursuit. The ACIC radio dispatcher will then assume the duties of the originating zone's radio dispatcher.

4.12 Motorcycle Unit

- 4.12.1 If a motorcycle unit initiates a vehicle pursuit, he / she may continue that vehicle pursuit until a marked patrol unit or aircraft joins the vehicle pursuit, at which time the motorcycle officer must abandon the vehicle pursuit. After abandoning the vehicle pursuit, the motorcycle unit will proceed to the termination point in a non-emergency mode, if a suspect is apprehended.
- 4.12.2 Police officers on motorcycles are not authorized to be part of a vehicle pursuit without the approval of his / her watch commander.

4.13 Air Support

The following guidelines will be used when an aircraft is able to assist in a vehicle pursuit:

1. When the aircraft's personnel advises that the suspect's vehicle is in view, any officer in a pursuit unit will turn off his / her emergency lights and siren, and slow to the speed limit.
2. The aircraft's personnel will continue to advise the location of the suspect's vehicle and approximate speed.
3. Aircraft personnel should attempt to position field units to assist in the apprehension of the suspect(s) when the vehicle stops.

4. The aircraft will maintain a safe altitude to allow the pilot or the observer to watch the suspect vehicle.
5. The aircraft should be operated so that the suspect does not know he / she is being watched.

4.14 Special Vehicles

- 4.14.1 Vehicles that are transporting prisoners, witnesses, suspects, complainants, juveniles, citizens, civilian employees, or any passengers other than on-duty Atlanta police officers will not engage in vehicle pursuits.
- 4.14.2 Police vans, pick-up trucks, sport utility vehicles, and three-wheeled vehicles will not engage in a vehicle pursuit.
- 4.14.3 Unmarked vehicles will not become involved in any vehicle pursuit, unless it involves a serious felony and the unmarked vehicle is the initiating unit. At no other time will an unmarked vehicle become involved in a vehicle pursuit. If an unmarked vehicle is the initiating unit, it will discontinue the vehicle pursuit when a marked vehicle assumes the role of the primary pursuit unit.
- 4.14.4 Marked vehicles without a roof-mounted emergency light system will discontinue the vehicle pursuit when a marked vehicle with a roof-mounted emergency light system assumes the role of the primary pursuit unit.

4.15 Driving Techniques

All units, **up to a maximum of three units**, directly involved in a vehicle pursuit will space themselves at safe intervals that ensures adequate time and distance for slowing, stopping, and turning.

4.16 Termination of Vehicle Pursuits

Vehicle pursuits will be terminated under the following conditions:

1. When the watch commander or immediate supervisor orders the vehicle pursuit terminated.
2. When there is an unreasonable danger to police officers or citizens.
3. When the suspect's identity has been established to the point that later apprehension can be accomplished.
4. When the primary pursuit unit loses visual contact with the pursued vehicle for more than fifteen seconds.
5. When it is apparent the primary pursuit unit is not familiar with the area.

6. When there is an equipment failure involving an emergency signal device, a radio, brakes, steering, or other essential mechanical equipment.
7. When the primary pursuit unit is of the opinion that it is not safe to continue the vehicle pursuit.

4.17 Prohibited Practices

- 4.17.1 Police officers will not pursue a vehicle the wrong way on a freeway or interstate highway.
- 4.17.2 Police officers will not discharge their firearm in an effort to stop a fleeing vehicle. (This does not prohibit a police officer from using his / her firearm as a lethal force option when it is reasonable and necessary.)
- 4.17.3 Police officers will not purposely position their vehicle in the path of a fleeing vehicle.
- 4.17.4 Police officers will not bump, ram, or box-in a fleeing vehicle.
- 4.17.5 Police officers will not force the fleeing vehicle from the roadway by driving in front of it or along side of it.
- 4.17.6 Police officers will never attempt to pass the primary pursuit unit, unless an officer receives specific permission from the primary pursuit unit or immediate supervisor.

4.18 Inter-Jurisdictional Pursuits

- 4.18.1 The Atlanta Police Department has joined other law enforcement agencies in the Atlanta metropolitan area in adopting the Metropolitan Atlanta Inter-Jurisdictional Pursuit Policy. The policy provides guidelines for police officers in vehicle pursuits when entering other jurisdictions. Atlanta police officers will adhere to this policy when pursuing a vehicle outside the City of Atlanta.
- 4.18.2 Before entering another jurisdiction, the pursuing agency will notify the other agency with the following information:
 1. A vehicle pursuit is about to enter its jurisdiction.
 2. The reason for the vehicle pursuit and the nature of the crime.
 3. The location and the direction of travel.
 4. A complete description of the vehicle and occupants.
 5. The number of units involved in the vehicle pursuit.
 6. Whether or not assistance is needed.

7. Notify the agency when the vehicle pursuit is leaving their jurisdiction or the location of termination.

4.18.3 When available, law enforcement agencies that maintain an aircraft unit will agree to provide assistance to all signatories upon a direct request. Also, any signatory obtaining aviation support in the future will provide this assistance. The following agencies will provide this assistance: Dekalb County, Clayton County, Fulton County, Gwinnett County, and Atlanta.

4.18.4 The initiating law enforcement agency will have the control and be responsible for the vehicle pursuit. Other law enforcement agencies will not participate, unless requested to assist.

4.18.5 **A total of no more than three vehicles from the combined jurisdictions will be involved in any vehicle pursuit.** Typically, there will be two pursuit units from the initiating agency and one additional pursuit unit from the assisting agency.

If there are three or more pursuit units from other law enforcement agencies entering the city limits of Atlanta, no Atlanta police officer will become directly involved in the vehicle pursuit. Atlanta police officers will monitor the location and direction of travel of the fleeing vehicle. Field units may position themselves at strategic sites along the probable pursuit route or on parallel roadways, for response to any emergency that may develop. These field units will not engage in the vehicle pursuit, unless otherwise directed by a supervisor.

4.18.6 In the case that a vehicle pursuit enters subsequent jurisdictions, the assisting unit (typically the third pursuit unit) will notify the next jurisdiction of a desire for assistance. The assisting unit will remain with the vehicle pursuit until replaced by the next assisting agency.

If the suspect is apprehended, all concerned agencies will be notified of the location and supplied pertinent information for the appropriate charges.

A supervisor from the law enforcement agency where the vehicle pursuit terminates will respond to the location in order to supervise and assist officers.

4.18.7 The following practices are prohibited during a vehicle pursuit involving more than one law enforcement agency:

1. Fixed Roadblocks
2. Moving or Rolling Roadblocks
3. Ramming
4. Forcing fleeing vehicles off the roadway.

5. Discharging a firearm in an effort to stop a fleeing vehicle. (This does not prohibit a police officer from using his / her firearm as a lethal force option when it is reasonable and necessary.)

4.18.8 The following responsibilities of the initiating law enforcement agency are not to be relinquished to another law enforcement agency:

1. Arraignment of arrested persons.
2. Disposition of any passenger(s).
3. Disposition of the suspect vehicle.
4. Coordination of all reports and charges with the exception of accident reports.

4.18.9 The Atlanta Police Department's participation in an inter-jurisdictional vehicle pursuit will be terminated if pursuing units from this agency or another law enforcement agency violate the guidelines set forth in the Metropolitan Atlanta Inter-Jurisdictional Pursuit Policy.

4.19 Reporting Process

4.19.1 The police officer initiating a vehicle pursuit will obtain an incident number and a pursuit form (APD 602). All vehicle pursuits will be reported whether or not an incident report form is normally required.

An incident report form must be completed for each vehicle pursuit along with a pursuit form (APD 602). The reason for the vehicle pursuit and the details of the vehicle pursuit must be included in the narrative of the incident report form.

4.19.2 The pursuit form (APD 602) will be approved by the police officer's immediate supervisor and forwarded through the chain of command to the Training Section commander for review. A copy of the incident report form must be attached to the pursuit form (APD 602). The purpose of the review by the Training Section is to determine the following:

1. The vehicle pursuit was necessary and within departmental guidelines.
2. The identification of future training needs, if necessary.
3. Any changes to our standard operating procedures.

5. DEFINITIONS

5.1 General Terminology

- 5.1.1 Inter-Jurisdictional Pursuit Agreement: A document signed by the chief executive of each participating law enforcement agency which coordinates procedures to be followed during a vehicle pursuit involving two or more law enforcement agencies.
- 5.1.2 Motor Vehicle Pursuit: An active attempt by a police officer in an authorized emergency vehicle to apprehend the occupant(s) of a moving vehicle. This is assuming the driver of the vehicle is aware of the attempt then increases speed, takes other evasive actions to avoid apprehension, or refuses to stop while maintaining a legal speed.
- 5.1.3 Safe Following Distance: A safe following distance is dependent on several factors like the speed of the pursuit, the driver's abilities, the performance capabilities of the vehicle, weather conditions, roadway surface, and the actions of the fleeing vehicle. Generally, each police officer should allow one to two car lengths for each ten-mile per hour (10 MPH) increment in speed.
- 5.2 Vehicle Pursuit Roles
 - 5.2.1 Assisting Agency: The law enforcement agency with a unit actively involved in another agency's vehicle pursuit.
 - 5.2.2 Initiating Agency: The law enforcement agency that originally attempted the stop on an actively fleeing vehicle.
 - 5.2.3 Primary (First) Pursuit Unit: The police officer that initiates a vehicle pursuit or any unit that assumes control of the vehicle pursuit by becoming the unit closest to the fleeing vehicle.
 - 5.2.4 Secondary (Second) Pursuit Unit: The police officer that trails the primary pursuit unit at a safe distance. This police officer is available to assume the role of primary pursuit unit or assist when the fleeing vehicle stops.
 - 5.2.5 Tertiary (Third) Pursuit Unit: The police officer that trails the secondary pursuit unit at a safe distance. This police officer provides support of the primary and secondary pursuit units when they enter another zone or enter the city limits of Atlanta from another jurisdiction.
 - 5.2.6 Immediate Supervisor: The sworn supervisory officer responsible for the supervision of the pursuit units.
 - 5.2.7 Watch Commander: The sworn supervisory officer responsible for all personnel assigned to a specific watch in a zone.

6. REFERENCES

- 6.1 Georgia Law Enforcement Handbook: Criminal Law & Procedure, Suwanee, GA. The Harrison Company, Publishers, 2002 Revision.

1. O.C.G.A. 17-4-20(b) Arrest without warrant
2. O.C.G.A. 40-6-6 Authorized emergency vehicles
3. O.C.G.A. 40-8-90 Use of flashing or revolving blue lights
4. O.C.G.A. 40-8-91 Marking of official vehicles
5. O.C.G.A. 40-8-94 Sirens, whistles, or bells

6.2 The Standards Manual of the Law Enforcement Agency Accreditation Program, Fairfax, VA. Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., 4th Edition, November 2001.

1. (CALEA 1.3.2) - A written directive states that an officer may use deadly force....
2. (CALEA 41.2.2) - A written directive governs pursuit of motor vehicles,
3. (CALEA 61.3.4) - A written directive describes circumstances warranting the use of roadblocks ...

6.3 Metropolitan Atlanta Inter-Jurisdictional Pursuit Policy, A Memorandum of Understanding, October 1989.

6.4 Atlanta Police Department Field Manual, Section 8.3, Operation of Police Vehicles, 1994.

6.5 Relevant Supreme Court Decisions

The following Supreme Court decisions address issues such as seizure, due process, use of force, and vehicle pursuits.

1. *Tennessee v. Garner*, 471 U.S. 1, ___ S.Ct. ____ (1985)
2. *Brower v. County of Inyo*, 489 U.S. 593, 109 S.Ct. 1378 (1989)
3. *Graham v. Conner*, 490 U.S. 386, ___ S.Ct. ____ (1989)
4. *California v. Hodari D.*, 499, U.S. 621, 111 S.Ct. 1547, (1991)
5. *County of Sacramento v. Lewis*, ___ U.S. ___, 118 S.Ct. 1708 (1998)

**ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT
PURSUIT REPORT**

Case Number _____ Date _____ Time _____ UCR _____

Location where pursuit originated: _____

Area: ☐ Residential ☐ Commercial ☐ Rural

Primary officer _____ Assignment _____

APD ID number _____

Race _____ Sex _____ DOB _____ DOH _____

Secondary officer _____ Assignment _____

Time Pursuit started _____ Finished _____ Length in miles _____

Initial reason for pursuit:
Traffic ☐ Suspicious Vehicle ☐ Stolen Veh/Tag ☐ Felony ☐ Other ☐

Suspect _____ Age _____ Race _____ Sex _____

Address _____

Charges _____

Accident: ☐ Yes ☐ No Estimated maximum speed _____ MPH

Damage	Police Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Subject Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Other Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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Injuries:	Subject <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Passengers <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Officers <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Bystanders <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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Pursuit was terminated by:
☐ Accident ☐ Officer ☐ Supervisor ☐ Lost

Force used to stop fleeing vehicle:
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Authorized by _____

Other agencies involved:
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Which agency _____

Weather conditions:
☐ Clear ☐ Cloudy ☐ Rain

Surface conditions
☐ Dry ☐ Wet

Describe the route taken during the pursuit, (e.g. name of streets and direction of travel).

Describe any unusual evasive maneuvers suspect committed during pursuit.

How many suspects were in the fleeing vehicles? _____

Briefly describe them (e.g. race, sex, and age).

Officer's signature _____

ID NUMBER _____

Approved by _____

Copies will be distributed to the FOD Commander, Director of Training, and Section Commander.

ATLANTA POLICE PURSUIT DATA LOG

DATE	START TIME	TIME END	UNITS INVOLVED	START LOCATION	END LOCATION	SUPERVISOR NOTIFIED	TIME NOTIFIED	CAD # and Misc Info.